

In The Federal District Court of the Middle District of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

George D. McCarley
Plaintiff

v.

David Dew
Defendant

Jury Trial Demand

Case No.

RECEIVED
3:06cv105-WKW
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DEBRA P. HACKETT, CLK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT ALA

This Original Action is filed as a Breach of Contract Civil Lawsuit so that George D. McCarley may recover Damages inflicted by illegal actions of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company (HSBC) a.k.a. HSBC Finance Corporation, during their merger with Household Finance Corp. (HFC) to include their many subsequent name, registration, rebranding and location changes. The rising Management career, earnings, and personal life of George D. McCarley was ruined by the illegal actions of defendant and/or bank officers of HSBC/HFC. Mr. Dew is sued in his capacity as Senior Vice President of Group Audit for HSBC Finance Corporation. His lack of qualitative audits obviously failed to trap and correct corporate procedures leading to McCarley.

McCarley charges that Defendant developed an intentional and continual pattern of behavior designed to obstruct if not prevent McCarley performance of contract conditions precedent of this mortgage contract. Said pattern of obstruction caused defendant to likewise be in violation of the conditions precedent governing defendant and stated in same mortgage contract.

George D. McCarley is a United States Army Veteran and lifetime resident of Roanoke, Alabama. The McCarley family has resided in Alabama almost 200 years. With present address of 216B Chestnut Street, the McCarley family resided at 211 Chestnut Street for some 70 years prior to the fraudulent and conspiratorial activities of HSBC noted herein.

HSBC was originally chartered in Hong Kong and Shanghai, China. They added additional Headquarters operations in London, England and Chicago, Illinois. HSBC acquired HFC in 2003.

Official Corporate registration on file at Illinois Secretary of State reveals this Defendants official address is 2700 Sanders Road, Prospect Heights, Illinois 60070. Defendant is sued as a result of defendant's total failure fulfill the duty to manage, advise, or prevent the illegal activity of defendant organization, resulting in monetary loss, pain and suffering of George D. McCarley.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS VIOLATED BY DEFENDANT

Defendant actions violated THE CONTRACT CLAUSE of the Constitution of the United States, found at Article I and The Alabama Constitution, Article I. Defendant actions led to BREACH OF CONTRACT against George D. McCarley

Defendant violated the DUE PROCESS CLAUSE of The United States Constitution, Article I and Article III; 5th, 7th, and 14th Amendments; and Article I of Alabama Constitution of 1901.

Contract Law is a Common Law practice and as such the primary citations relied upon for this case come from Case Precedents of Alabama and Federal courts. *Stare Decisis* governing this case is from Historic decisions of The Alabama and The Supreme Court of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

George D. McCarley executed a Home Mortgage contract with Household Finance Corporation in May 2000. Said mortgage was recorded in book MORT 403 page 122 in the Office of The Judge of Probate of Randolph County, Alabama. While said mortgage was undergoing heavy litigation in Alabama courts, HSBC acquired HFC. McCarley was never notified of the HFC/HSBC merger. Failure to disclose this action to McCarley violated The Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 USC §1601 et. Seq, and, The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) 12 USC §2605, and 24 CFR pt. 3500 Mortgage Disclosure Requirements, thus a BREACH OF CONTRACT.

McCarley pressed litigation due to facts supported by evidence. He had heavily overpaid his mortgage. In the 30 month life of the mortgage, McCarley paid almost four years of payments.

HFC/HSBC under control of this defendant, fraudulently declared McCarley in default, assigned said mortgage to a third party who fraudulently and illegally declared default, foreclosure, and ejected McCarley from his ancestral home of 70 years, Randolph County Case CV 04-041. Appellate action against that third party continues before SCOTUS, case no. 05-8143.

HFC/HSBC demanded accelerated payment of said mortgage while McCarley was in process of protesting their excessive charges. Defendant repeatedly violated the 60 day allowance of 12 USC §2605, which allows creditors 60 days to correct billing problems. This was a primary means by which defendant obstructed McCarley performance. McCarley challenged this statute many times in lower court and defendant has never acknowledged, rebutted or defended or satisfied their obligation under this federal statute. Said statute is duplicated by Alabama Code §5-19-19. Said Alabama Code further declares violators to be in DELIBERATE AND INTENTIONAL VIOLATION by failure to satisfy 60 day rule, with ultimate penalty being loss of license and loss of operating privileges within Alabama. Simplest evidence of violation is found in the billing record of the McCarley Account, 0002935534. It is clear to all who view said record that defendant organization failed to complete a substantive, qualitative review of this record. Said qualitative review will vindicate McCarley and result in legal penalties against this problematic defendant.

SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS

Specific contract terms and conditions precedent violated by this defendant have been categorized along with ample supported case precedent in the Legal Series known as AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE (17 Am Jur 2d). McCarley charges this defendant has acted with specific intent:

ONE) To obstruct and prevent the performance of McCarley, defendant took a continual set of actions that caused McCarley to constantly chase creditor officials by telephone to complain and question the monthly billing amount, effectively reducing the time McCarley was allowed to prevent

lateness. They attempted to force place insurance in violation of law, then kept the billing messed up while that was corrected. They constantly ordered McCarley to make payment via Western Union so as to insure payment arrived ontime. This was due to McCarley questions of billing irregularities that pushed him out close to late status. Then after McCarley made electronic debit payment, they convinced McCarley's bank this was intended as regular transaction. In one month, they billed four (4) monthly payments, obviously wreaking havoc with a normal checking account. The continual monthly billing irregularities almost require a book to commit to paper. The many irregularities wholly obstructed McCarley ability to be prompt with payment.

TWO) While being harassed by defendant personnel, McCarley overpaid his mortgage account an amount equal to one years payments. Then, while McCarley attempted to reconcile the account, defendant Breached Contract by fraudulently declaring McCarley in default and assigning the mortgage to another company.

THREE) While reviewing the mortgage and billing statements after default was declared, McCarley discovered defendant had established an Escrow Account, fully forbidden by the mortgage contract, and had diverted several thousand dollars into that Escrow account.

FOUR) While reviewing the situation, McCarley discovered legal language that declares creditors in violation of many consumer protection laws anytime said creditor attempts to charge an amount other than agreed by the mortgage contract. A review of this billing statement and the mortgage contract makes it plain this defendant violated law and BREACHED CONTRACT on many occasions during the short life of this mortgage as a direct result of defendant practice of changing billing amounts without written agreement as required by law.

FIVE) Further evidence of obstructionary activity of this defendant is found in the "shell game" of corporate registration history of the parent corporation involved. The simple act of

determining who should be served process and at what address has been made a daunting task by defendants act of constantly merging and otherwise changing names and locations of corporate headquarters.

Addendum supports the following 17 Am Jur 2d case law violated by defendant.

17 Am Jur 2d CONTRACTS

- §701 Contracts Generally (14 Cases cited in Addendum) (Jury Instructions)
- §702 Prevention of Performance Generally (11 Cases cited in Addendum)
- §703 Preventing or Causing Nonperformance (8 Cases cited in Addendum)
- §716 Breach Generally (9 Cases cited in Addendum)
- §717 Prevention of Performance as Breach
- §718 Obstructing Other Party

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

McCarley makes a Jury Trial demand, as such is established and documented by FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE by Wright, Miller, Cooper.

Liens & Encumbrances, Foreclosure Jury Trial §2316
Property Rights Due Process Protection §4030

Rule 38 declares matters of Law and Equity are granted Jury Trials.

McCarley will prove in open court that this Chinese bank with connection to enemy nations has now acquired by fraud, the property assets of American Servicemen.

DAMAGES SOUGHT

McCarley seeks an equitable solution that will restore his reputation and that will payback the professional earnings he has lost resulting from the illegal acts of this defendant.

McCarley will prove via written evidence and court records that prior to the actions of HFC/HSBC and this defendant, he was a fast rising Manager on pace to earn a position as Chief Executive Officer of a major corporation. This will be verified by evidence of written correspondence with Major Corporations. Additionally, McCarley has compiled a record of 14 corporate Turnarounds, preventing bankruptcy, restructuring bankrupt companies, preventing plant closings, and, has amassed a Merger and Acquisition record by leading professional teams that

converted billion dollar companies to new ownership. Now the black marks created by HSBC serves to fully block the professional employment opportunities of George McCarley. Therefore, HSBC and this defendant must compensate McCarley for these losses created by their Fraudulent activity.

McCarley is 52 years old and has not been able to work professionally for almost 3 years as a direct result of defendants detrimental and illegal actions against McCarley. This “deadly” set of conditions is well known to end the career of promising managers. Further, considering the credit agency black marks will continue for at least 7 years, it is fully appropriate that defendant compensate McCarley for at least a 7 year period. Further, given the fact this instance occurs in the late years of McCarley career, a jury may find it fully appropriate that defendant provide compensation for the balance of McCarley working life.

It is fully appropriate that defendant pay court costs and McCarley legal fees for this action.

Summary of Damages Sought

	<u>Sought</u>	<u>CEO Potential Award¹</u>
1. Court Costs and Legal Fees	\$20,000	\$20,000
2. Return of Property and Title thereof	\$30,000	\$30,000
3. Compensatory Damages for lost income	\$200,000	\$10,000,000
4. Punitive Damages for lost future income	\$200,000	\$70,000,000
5. Pain and Suffering during this ordeal	\$200,000	\$20,000,000
Total Sought	<u>\$650,000</u>	<u>\$100,050,000</u>

¹ Alternative compensation suggested based upon CEO compensation of HSBC

I, George D. McCarley do certify that the foregoing is a true statement, as witnessed by my signature



George D. McCarley
January 30, 2006

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, George D. McCarley, do swear or declare that on this date, January 30, 2006, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed COMPLAINT on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The Corporate Agent is being served in order to insure the most prompt and timely delivery. The name and address of those served are as follows:

Headquarters Location

David Dew
HSBC Finance Corporation
2700 Sanders Road
Prospect Heights, IL 60070
847-564-5000

Illinois Corporate Agent

C. T. Corporation System
208 SO LaSalle St. Suite 814
Chicago, IL 60604-1101

The Clerk

Middle District of Alabama, Eastern Division
United States Courthouse
One Church Street, PO Box 711
Montgomery, AL 36101-0711
334-954-3600

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on January 30, 2006



George D. McCarley

ADDENDUM

Limited Brief of Case Citations in support of BREACH OF CONTRACT by Defendant.
Footnote numbers correspond to 17 American Jurisprudence 2d.

Statute 701 Generally

A party may not insist upon performance of a contract where he has brought about its breach. (91) A plaintiff cannot prevail in an action for nonperformance of a contract if he alone is responsible for nonperformance (92) . . . This is upon the principle that he who prevents a thing may not avail himself of nonperformance which he has occasioned. (93) A fortiori, a total breach by obligor on a contract excuses the obligee from the duty of further performance. (94)

Footnotes to Statute 701

(91) Reimann v. Saturday Evening Post Co. (SDNY) 464 F Supp 214
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co. v National City Bank, 287 NY 326, 39 NE2d 897, reh den 287 NY 843,
41 NE2d 169

(92) Porto Rico v Title Guaranty & Surety Co., 227 US 382, 82 L.Ed 561, 33 S Ct 362
Lovell v St Louis mutual Life insurance co., 111 US 264, 28 L. Ed 423, 4 S. Ct. 390
United States v. Peck, 102 US 64, 26 L. Ed 46

A provision in a contract forbidding its modification or change "except by entry thereon in writing signed by both parties", coupled with a provision that no court should relieve the plaintiff from a failure to comply strictly and literally with the contract, cannot be applied where the efficient cause of his failure to comply strictly and literally with the contract was the conduct of the other party. Cheney v. Libby, 134 US 68, 33 L. Ed 818, 10 S. Ct 498

A promisor is discharged from all liability when nonperformance . . . is caused by the act of the other contracting party. Clearwater v. Meredith, 68 US 25, 17 L. Ed 604

(93) Carnegie Steel v. United States, 240 US 156, 60 L. Ed 576, 36 S.Ct 342

Mogul logging v Smith Livesey Wright Co., 185 Wash 509, 55 P2d1061

(94) Melodies Inc. v Mirabile, (3d Dept) 7 App Div 2d 783

PRACTICE GUIDE

In a case tied before a jury, alleged impossibility of performance caused by acts or conduct of the other party is ordinarily for the jury to determine under all of the proved facts and circumstances.

(96) It is also the rule that a party may not insist upon performance of a contract or a provision thereof where he himself is guilty of a material or substantial breach of that contract or provision

(97) The party first committing a substantial breach of a contract cannot maintain an action against the other party for subsequent failure to perform if the promises are dependent (98)

Addendum

Footnotes to Practice Guide

(96) Turner v Turner, 186 Ga. 223, 197 SE 771, 116 ALR 1396.

(97) Matheney v. McClain, 248 Miss 842, 161 So 2d 516

Courts should not enforce an agreement where the party seeking enforcement has failed to perform his part. Gray v Reynolds (Ala) 553 So 2d 79; Smith v Clark (Ala) 341 So 2d 720

(98) Statute 621 Effect of First Breach 17A Am Jur 2d

702 Prevention of Performance Generally

It is an implied condition of every contract that one party will not prevent performance by the other party (5) and it follows that a contracting party that prevents ... performance of other party ... cannot urge or avail himself of the nonperformance which he himself has brought about (6) Stated differently, nonperformance of a promise in accordance with its terms is excused if performance is prevented by the conduct of the adverse party (7)

Footnotes to statute 702

(5) see statute 380

(6) Bank of Columbia v Hagner, 26 US 455, 7 L. Ed 219; List & Son v Chase, 80 Ohio St. 42, 88 NE 120

One party cannot be permitted to plead his own act or fault which has prevented the performance of a contract by the other party in order to defeat the latter's recovery thereon. Whitlock v Auburn Lumber Co., 145 NC 120, 58 SE 909

A party who prevents performance on his part or on the part of the adverse party cannot take advantage of nonperformance. Suter v. Farmers Fertilizer Co., 100 Ohio St. 403, 126 NE 304

Forms instructions to Jury

Prevention of performance. 7 Am Jur Pl & Pr Forms Contracts Form 48

(7) United States v Gleason, 175 US 588, 44 L. Ed 284

Denson v Provident Mutual Life Ins. Co., 231 Ala 574, 166 So 33

... a general rule that prevention of performance by one party ... will excuse nonperformance by the other party. Knowles v Henderson, 156 Fla 31, 22 So 2d 384, 169 ALR 600

When performance of a contract is made impossible by one of the parties the other party is excused from further performance. Old Ladies Home Ass'n v Hall, 212 Miss 67, 52 So 2d 650

Addendum

Conduct of a party to contract which frustrates and prevents performance by the other party excuses performance by the latter. Brenner v. Schreck, 17 Misc 2d 945, 192 NYS2d 461

ADDENDUM 703 Preventing performance, or causing nonperformance of conditions

One who prevents or makes impossible the performance or happening of a condition precedent . . . cannot avail himself of nonperformance. (10)

Footnotes to statute 703

(10) Lovell v St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Co., 111 US 264, 28 L. Ed 423

Williams v. Bank of the United States, 27 US 96, 7 L. Ed 360

Realty Acceptance Corp. V. Montgomery, (CA3 Del) 51 F2d 636

Pacific Venture Corp v Huey, 15 Cal 2d 711, 104 P2d 641

Hanover Realty Corp v. Codomo, (Fla) 95 So 2d 420

Ramsey v. Brooke County Bldg and loan Ass'n., 102 W.Va 119, 135 SE 249, 49 ALR 668

The party who demanded a condition precedent cannot hinder, delay, nor prevent its happening for purpose of avoiding performance of contract. Wallerius v Hare, 194 Kan 408, 399P2d 543

The law contemplates fair dealing between parties to a contract and a party who prevents his adversary from performing a condition may not rely on such failure to excuse his own nonperformance. Heyliger v Tune-Time Fashions, Inc, (1st Dept) 39 App Div 2d 698,

716 Breach Generally

. . .or as an alternative remedy, he may stand upon the contract and sue either for specific performance (9), or for damages against other party (10). Damages are recoverable where a party fails or refuses to deliver property in accordance with the terms of the contract(12). In an exchange transaction, the usual remedy for breach . . . is by an action for damages(16). The party defrauded, however, is not obliged to consider the fraudulent contract as void, but may, at his option, maintain an action of deceit or special assumpsit and recover damages(19). It has been held that where there has been a breach by one of the parties, the other, after a rescission and demand for the return of the property, . . . may enter against protest . . . to retake without incurring liability for trespass (22).

Footnotes to statutes 716

(9) See Specific Performance, (1st ed statute 116)

(10) Hunter v. McKenzie 197 Cal 176, 239 P 1090

(12) Plumme v. Rigdon, 78 Ill 222; Brasher v Davidson, 31 Tex 190

(16) Mason v Bohannon, 79 Ark 435, 96 SW 181

(19) Kimball v Cunningham, 4 Mass 502

(22) Smith v Hale, 158 Mass 178, 33 NE 493

Addendum

Definition: "breach" as applied to contracts, is defined as failure without legal excuse to perform any promise which forms a whole or a part of a contract, including refusal of a party to recognize the existence of the contract or the doing of something inconsistent with its existence. (88)

(88) National City Bank v. Erskine & Sons, Inc., 158 Ohio St. 450, 49 Ohio Ops 395, 110 NE2d 598

An unjustified failure to perform . . . is a breach Davenport Osteopathic Hospital Asso v Hospital Service, Inc., 261 Iowa 247, 154 NW2d 153

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS VIOLATED BY DEFENDANT

Defendant has violated the DUE PROCESS CLAUSE of The United States Constitution; Article I and Article III; 5th, 7th, and 14th Amendments; and Article I, Alabama Constitution of 1901.

Stare Decisis governing this case is provided by Historic decisions of The Alabama Supreme Court as well as The Supreme Court of the United States.

Defendant has also violated Consumer Protection (TILA and RESPA) and Alabama Mini Code (§5-19) and Alabama Code Sections 5, 8, and 10.

OTHER CHARGES LISTED AGAINST DEFENDANT

12 USC §2605—Servicing of Mortgage Loans and Escrow Accounts
15 USC §1601 et. Seq. – Mortgage Disclosure violations
24 CFR pt. 3500 Mortgage Disclosure violations
18 USC §656. Theft, embezzlement, or misapplication by bank officer or employee
18 USC §1001 Fraud and False Statements or entries generally
18 USC §1005 Fraud by Bank Officer
18 USC §1010 Fraud and False Statements to influence actions of Bank
18 USC §1014 Fraud and False Statements on Loan
18 USC §1016 False Acknowledgement by Oath
18 USC §1032 Concealment of Assets - - from FDIC
18 USC §1621 Perjury Generally
12 USC §1831b Disclosure re: certain Federally related Mortgage Loans
12 USC §1831n Accounting objectives, standards, requirements
12 USC §1831o. Prompt corrective action
12 USC §1833a Civil Penalties with Special Rule for Continuing Violations
12 USC §2803 Maintenance of Public Records
18 USC Chapter 115 §2382 Misprision of Treason

George D. McCarley executed a Home Mortgage contract with Household Finance Corporation in May 2000. Said mortgage was recorded in book MORT 403 page 122 in the Office of The Judge of Probate of Randolph County, Alabama. While said mortgage was under litigation in

Alabama courts, HSBC acquired HFC. McCarley was never notified of the HFC/HSBC merger. Failure to disclose merger action to McCarley violated The Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 USC §1601 et. Seq, and, The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) 12 USC §2605, and 24 CFR pt. 3500 Mortgage Disclosure Requirements, and many associated state and federal statutes.

McCarley pressed litigation due to facts supported by evidence. He had heavily overpaid his mortgage. In the 30 month life of the mortgage, McCarley paid almost four years of payments. HFC/HSBC under control of this defendant, fraudulently declared McCarley in default, assigned said mortgage to a third party who fraudulently and illegally declared default, foreclosure, and ejected McCarley from his ancestral home of 70 years, Randolph County Case CV 04-041. Appellate action against that third party continues before SCOTUS, case no. 05-8143.

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Further, HFC/HSBC and defendant breached laws related to fraud and misapplication of funds. Billing evidence makes it clear defendant channeled monies into contractually forbidden Escrow accounts. Further, and in spite of excessive monies paid, defendant fraudulently charged McCarley with default, in violation of statutes detailed. Federal and State law allow collection of damages for these charges, along with a maximum fine of \$1,000,000 and/or 30 years jail.

In order to prove Fraud, it is necessary to prove "intent". McCarley will present evidence to this court proving HFC/HSBC and/or defendant "intent" was present in the form of the profit motive. McCarley mortgage was calculated to pay the creditor \$60,000 over 20 years. The net result of the fraud and intent of this creditor was that they earned over \$60,000 in just 4 years.

OTHER CHARGES BRIEFLY DETAILED AGAINST DEFENDANT

- 12 USC §2605—Servicing of Mortgage Loans and Escrow Accounts – Statute defines a 60 day allowance for creditors to remedy consumer complaints. Defendant never acknowledged nor complied with statute. Also, McCarley contract expressly forbade Escrow Accounts. Defendant fully ignored that contract condition and misapplied several thousand dollars of payments into Escrow.
- 15 USC §1601 et. Seq. – Mortgage Disclosure violations – Mortgage declares principle, interest and late charge agreement. The law states that any amount charged other than these combinations may be declared excess finance charges and violates disclosure unless agreed in writing. No written agreement beyond original mortgage was enacted.
- 24 CFR pt. 3500 Mortgage Disclosure violations – Same as above
- 18 USC §656. Theft, embezzlement, or misapplication by bank officer or employee – Defendant misapplied many different funds, from monthly payments to sham charges for electronic transaction to the establishment of forbidden escrow.
- 18 USC §1001 Fraud and False Statements or entries generally – Defendant allegations of McCarley default are a lie, are fraudulently supported and are clearly false statements, as evidence will prove in open Jury Trial.
- 18 USC §1005 Fraud by Bank Officer -- Defendant allegations of McCarley default are a lie, are fraudulently supported and are clearly false statements, as evidence will prove in open Jury Trial. Any statutory report completed by defendant in the name of HFC/HSBC reports fraudulent data.
- 18 USC §1010 Fraud and False Statements to influence actions of Bank – Most basic disclosure supplied by HFC/HSBC is false. Any statutory report completed by defendant in the name of HFC/HSBC reports fraudulent data and will influence actions of this and other banks and regulators.
- 18 USC §1014 Fraud and False Statements on Loan – Basic disclosure by defendant is false and erroneous from inception of this mortgage loan.

- 18 USC §1016 False Acknowledgement by Oath – Declarations of default were erroneous. Oath by bank official was required in order to process same.
- 18 USC §1032 Concealment of Assets - - from FDIC – McCarley charges HFC/HSBC Corp registration and location “shell game” has no other effect than to conceal assets for tax purposes.
- 18 USC §1621 Perjury Generally – Oath indicated in 18 USC 1016 meets definition of Perjury
- 12 USC §1831b Disclosure re: certain Federally related Mortgage Loans – same charges as other instances of false disclosure by defendant.
- 12 USC §1831n Accounting objectives, standards, requirements – No objective standards of accounting are possible in the face of the sloppy accounting witnessed by this billing statement.
- 12 USC §1831o. Prompt corrective action – violation of 60 day rule also triggers this rule.
- 12 USC §1833a Civil Penalties with Special Rule for Continuing Violations – self explanatory
- 12 USC §2803 Maintenance of Public Records – Any publicly produced records that contain an instance of the McCarley mortgage actions violate any and all statements of public accountability.
- 18 USC Chapter 115 §2382 Misprision of Treason – Defendant commits a new act of Misprision with each instance in which they fail to notify prospective customers of the US Treasury Department charges against HSBC for their act of moving IRAQ money to Cuba, Sudan and Libya.

WAR, NATIONAL DEFENSE (TITLE 50), TREASON VIOLATIONS

HSBC was penalized by the U.S. Treasury Department for their actions moving the money of Saddam Hussein to Cuba, Libya, and Sudan (see Attachment). HSBC violated Presidential Executive Orders of President George H.W. Bush and President George W. Bush, said Executive Orders issued to prevent and penalize atrocities in Iraq and later in Cuba, Libya, Sudan.

United States Code related to these infractions are found at: Title 50, Chapter 35, Section 1701, et.seq. Title 50 §§586 to 586j bears the Short Title – IRAQ SANCTIONS ACT OF 1990. Penalty for violation of this act is statutorily established at \$1,000,000 and/or 12 years in jail.

President George H.W. Bush enacted Executive Order 12724 to penalize those doing business with Iraq. President George W. Bush enacted several Executive Order Number duplicating EON 12724 and adding the countries of Cuba, Sudan, Libya, to the list of proscribed nations.

On the charge of War, Enemy Nation Violations, and Treason, HSBC is in continual violation of Misprision of Treason, 18 USC Chapter 115 §2382 which states as follows:

Release date: 2005-08-03

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

HSBC violates §2382 each and every time they fail to notify a customer or potential customer of their act cited by the attached US Treasury Department document.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

McCarley makes a Jury Trial demand, as such is established and documented by FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE by Wright, Miller, Cooper.

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It is fully appropriate that HSBC pay court costs and McCarley legal fees for this action.

Summary of Damages Sought

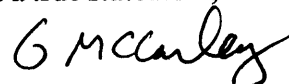
	<u>Sought</u>	<u>CEO Potential Award¹</u>
1. Court Costs and Legal Fees	\$20,000	\$20,000
2. Return of Property and Title thereof	\$30,000	\$30,000
3. Compensatory Damages for lost income	\$200,000	\$10,000,000
4. Punitive Damages for lost future income	\$200,000	\$70,000,000
5. Pain and Suffering during this ordeal	\$200,000	\$20,000,000
Total Sought	<u>\$ 650,000</u>	<u>\$100,050,000</u>

REFERRAL TO US ATTORNEY

This action is being copied to the Alabama United States Attorney. Considering the defendant's violation of Title 50, we believe the US Attorney should consider investigating this defendant and the possibility they intend to "claim" US assets via foreclosure and then utilize those assets as a "front" to attempt to cover up their possibly covert actions with Iraq and/or other terrorist nations to which they have been proven to exercise friendly relations.

¹ Alternative compensation suggested based upon CEO compensation of HSBC

I, George D. McCarley do certify that the foregoing is a true statement, as witnessed by my signature



George D. McCarley

January 30, 2006

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, George D. McCarley, do swear or declare that on this date, January 30, 2006, as required by Supreme Court Rule 29 I have served the enclosed COMPLAINT on each party to the above proceeding or that party's counsel, and on every other person required to be served, by depositing envelope containing the above documents in the United States mail properly addressed to each of them and with first class postage prepaid, or by delivery to a third-party commercial carrier for delivery within 3 calendar days.

The Corporate Agent is being served in order to insure the most prompt and timely The name and address of those served are as follows:

Headquarters Location

David Dew

HSBC Finance Corporation

2700 Sanders Road

Prospect Heights, IL 60070

847-564-5000

Illinois Corporate Agent

C. T. Corporation System

208 SO LaSalle St. Suite 814

Chicago, IL 60604-1101

The Clerk

Middle District of Alabama, Eastern Division

United States Courthouse

One Church Street, PO Box 711

Montgomery, AL 36101-0711

334-954-3600

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on January 30, 2006



George D. McCarley